



7

URBAN DISTRICT  
OF  
HEMSWORTH

---

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

**1966**



HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966/67.


Crs. D. Atkinson, 93 Ferrybridge Road, Castleford.  
W. M. Burke, 9 Newall Crescent, Fitzwilliam.  
J. P. Donelan, 2 Wakefield Road, Kinsley.  
J. Donlon, 5 Mount Avenue, Hemsworth.  
J. Fisher, 64 Chantry Croft, Kinsley.  
Mrs. E. Hardy, 27 Ashfield Road, Hemsworth.  
A. Howey, 8 Norwood Road, Hemsworth.  
J. Matthews, 27 Common Road, Kinsley.  
P.J. Newton, "School House", First Avenue, Fitzwilliam.  
J. F. Starling, 47 Grove Lane, Hemsworth.  
C. Thompson, 1 Central Avenue, Fitzwilliam.  
H. D. White, 6 Whin Close, Hemsworth.  
A. Wicks, 21 Norwood Road, Hemsworth.  
A. Woodall, 2 Grove Terrace, Hemsworth.

---

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Medical Officer of Health           | - | John S. Walters, M.C., M.B.,<br>Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Deputy Medical Officer of<br>Health | - | Edith E. Cromb, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.            |
| Chief Public Health Inspector       | - | C. H. Seal, M.A.P.H.I.                        |

---



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29421706>

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH.

Public Health Department,  
Adiscombe House,  
Barnsley Road,  
HEMSWORTH, Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hardy and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and health services in your district for the year 1966.

As in previous years the report is in two parts, the first of which deals with the vital statistics of the Hemsworth Urban district and relates to the population, the births and deaths, and the incidence of infectious diseases. The table of comparative statistics compares some of these rates with those for the West Riding and for England and Wales.

The second part reports on the personal health services administered by me on behalf of the Local Health Authority of the West Riding County Council and covers the geographical area of the Hemsworth Urban and Rural Districts which together constitute Health Division No. 23.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report covers the detailed work of his department and the two reports are complementary to each other.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid year population shows an increase of 590 and totals 15840.

There is a reduction of 40 in the number of inhabited houses at the year end.

There were 284 live births compared with 269 in the previous year and there were 4 fewer stillbirths.

There were no maternal deaths and infant deaths were fewer by 1 compared with 1965.

Of the 6 infant deaths 4 were premature and the other 2 were the result of infective processes.

Deaths from all causes showed an increase of 23 and totalled 218. The increase was accounted for by cerebral vascular lesions and heart conditions and there were 9 cases of lung cancer during the year.



Notified infectious diseases were fewer by 63 and of the total of 305 there were 279 cases of measles.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register was fewer by 14 and totalled 109.

In the field of personal health services the Infant Welfare Clinics continued to be well attended. At the year end the Ackworth Clinic ceased to be held in the mission rooms but reopened without interruption in new purpose designed premises in the first week of the new year. These premises house the local authority clinics and the general practitioner's surgery.

The ante natal clinics still being run by the local authority were reduced to two by the year end and one of these, the Hemsworth Clinic, was in the process of closing. Only the clinic at Grimethorpe continues under local authority supervision. Other clinics which closed during the year were those at South Elmsall, Fitzwilliam and Havercroft.

It is not to be concluded from the above statement that expectant mothers have been deprived of ante natal care. This care has now passed to the patient's own general practitioner and in many cases the local authority midwife is in attendance during general practitioner ante natal sessions in their surgeries.

The multifarious activities of the health visiting staff continue to increase. Complexities in modern living with its stresses and strains bring in train increasing numbers of problems for the family - housing, safeguarding the infant from accident and infection, schooling and problems of old age. All these are the concern and major responsibility of the health visitor.

In the field of home nursing an increased number of visits to an increased number of patients was recorded during the year. This increase is a trend likely to grow in succeeding years as a result of earlier discharge from hospital where home conditions are suitable. The policy of attachment of nursing staff to general practices is likely also to lead to increased use of their skills.

An increased allocation of Domestic Helps, equivalent to 47 full time each week was found to be insufficient to meet the demands on the service

and by the year end, the equivalent of nearly 55 full time staff had been continuously employed.

There was considerable call on the chiropody service and on the home loan of nursing equipment during the year whilst the County Ambulances serving the division conveyed an ever increasing number of patients and covered a greater number of miles in the performance of their duties.

As required by the Ministry of Health, I am happy to report that liaison with the Hospital and General Medical Services has functioned satisfactorily and co-operation has been good.

No action has been necessary for the compulsory removal of aged chronic sick under the provisions of the National Assistance Acts.

The report gives in more detailed form statistics relating to these services together with information on the vaccination and immunisation state within the division. Details of consultant and special clinic attendances are also included.

In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year and for the co-operation I have received from my colleagues in their various departments. I also wish to thank the members of the Public Health staff for their industry and courtesy during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J.S. WALTERS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical and Social Conditions.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Area of the District                               | 4163 acres |
| Population (Registrar General's estimated mid-year | 15,840     |
| Rateable Value (at 31.12.66)                       | £276,428   |
| Product of 1d Rate (at 31.12.66)                   | £1,017     |
| Number of Inhabited houses (at 31.12.66)           | 4605       |

Vital Statistics.

| <u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u> | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Legitimate          | 121          | 142            | 263           |
| Illegitimate        | <u>13</u>    | <u>8</u>       | <u>21</u>     |
|                     | <u>134</u>   | <u>150</u>     | <u>284</u>    |

Percentage of illegitimate births : 7.4%

LIVE BIRTH RATE.

|          |                                     |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Crude    | 17.9 per 1000 estimated population. |
| Adjusted | 16.9 per 1000 estimated population. |

STILL BIRTHS.

|              | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Letitimate   | 3            | -              | 3             |
| Illegitimate | <u>-</u>     | <u>-</u>       | <u>-</u>      |
|              | <u>3</u>     | <u>-</u>       | <u>3</u>      |

Still Birth Rate 10.5 per 1000 total live and still births.

|                             | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Total Live and Still Births | 137          | 150            | 287           |

INFANT DEATHS (total under 1 year)

|              | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Legitimate   | 3            | 3              | 6             |
| Illegitimate | <u>-</u>     | <u>-</u>       | <u>-</u>      |
|              | <u>3</u>     | <u>3</u>       | <u>6</u>      |

INFANT DEATHS (under 4 weeks).

|              | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Legitimate   | 2            | 2              | 4             |
| Illegitimate | <u>-</u>     | <u>-</u>       | <u>-</u>      |
|              | <u>2</u>     | <u>2</u>       | <u>4</u>      |

INFANT DEATHS (under 1 week)

|              | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Legitimate   | 2            | 2              | 4             |
| Illegitimate | <u>-</u>     | <u>-</u>       | <u>-</u>      |
|              | <u>2</u>     | <u>2</u>       | <u>4</u>      |



INFANT MORTALITY RATE (under 1 year of age) 21.1 per 1000 total live births.  
 NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (infants under 4 weeks) 14.1 per 1000 total live births.  
 EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (infants under 1 week) 14.1 per 1000 total live births.  
 PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (infants under 1 week and stillbirths combined) 24.4 per 1000 total live and still births.  
 MATERNAL MORTALITY - NIL

| <u>DEATHS (all age groups).</u> | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                 | 100          | 118            | 218           |

DEATH RATE.

|          |      |                            |
|----------|------|----------------------------|
| Crude    | 13.8 | per 1000 total population. |
| Adjusted | 12.8 | per 1000 total population. |

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

| <u>BIRTH RATE (adjusted)</u> | <u>1966.</u> | <u>1965.</u> | <u>1964.</u> | <u>1963.</u> | <u>1962.</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Urban District               | 16.9         | 16.6         | 18.4         | 20.0         | 18.2         |
| West Riding                  | 18.2         | 18.4         | 18.7         | 18.3         | 17.8         |
| England and Wales            | 17.7         | 18.0         | 18.4         | 18.2         | 18.0         |

STILL BIRTH RATE.

|                   |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Urban District    | 10.5 | 25.4 | 43.6 | 28.1 | 27.4 |
| West Riding "     | 14.4 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 18.7 | 18.5 |
| England and Wales | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 18.1 |

DEATH RATE (adjusted).

|                   |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Urban District    | 12.8 | 11.4 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 8.4  |
| West Riding       | 12.9 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 12.0 |
| England and Wales | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 11.9 |

INFANT MORTALITY.

|                   |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Urban District    | 21.1 | 26.0 | 24.6 | 16.1 | 28.2 |
| West Riding       | 19.8 | 20.7 | 22.2 | 23.0 | 23.3 |
| England and Wales | 19.0 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 21.4 |

The principal causes of death are set out in the following table :-

| Cause                                  | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| Tuberculosis, Respiratory              | 3    | 1      | 4     |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach            | 2    | 1      | 3     |
| lung bronchus                          | 9    | -      | 9     |
| breast                                 | -    | 1      | 1     |
| uterus                                 | -    | 3      | 3     |
| other sites                            | 9    | 7      | 16    |
| Leukaemia                              | -    | 1      | 1     |
| Diabetes                               | 3    | 1      | 4     |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system     | 18   | 42     | 60    |
| Coronary disease, angina               | 18   | 15     | 33    |
| Hypertension with heart disease        | 1    | 3      | 4     |
| Other heart disease                    | 3    | 2      | 5     |
| Other circulatory disease              | 3    | 9      | 12    |
| Influenza                              | -    | 2      | 2     |
| Pneumonia                              | 3    | 8      | 11    |
| Bronchitis                             | 14   | 10     | 24    |
| Other diseases of respiratory system   | 1    | -      | 1     |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum          | -    | 1      | 1     |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea     | 1    | -      | 1     |
| Other defined and ill defined diseases | 10   | 10     | 20    |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents                | 1    | -      | 1     |
| All other accidents                    | 1    | 1      | 2     |
|  | 100  | 118    | 218   |

Total deaths increased by 23 of which vascular lesions of the central nervous system showed an increase of 13 and accounted for 60 of the total of 218. There was also an increase in lung cancer, all in males, from 4 to 9. There were no significant changes in other causes of death.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

Of the 6 infant deaths 4 occurred within the first 2 days as a result of prematurity. The other 2 occurred at 2 and 3 months respectively as a result of infection and were therefore avoidable.

Details of the 6 infant deaths are as follows :-

|    | <u>Age.</u> | <u>Sex.</u> | <u>Cause of Death.</u>          |
|----|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | 1 day       | Female      | Prematurity.                    |
| 2. | 1 day       | Female      | Prematurity.                    |
| 3. | 2 hours     | Male        | Prematurity.                    |
| 4. | 5 hours     | Male        | Prematurity.                    |
| 5. | 2 months    | Male        | Enteritis (pneumococcal)        |
| 6. | 3 months    | Female      | Haemorrhagic Broncho-pneumonia. |

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

TABLE I.

Diseases notified in Townships.

| Township    | Scarlet Fever | Measles | Dysentery | Pneumonia | Erysipelas | Res; Tuberculosis. | TOTALS. |
|-------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|---------|
| Fitzwilliam | 7             | 101     | -         | -         | -          | 1                  | 109     |
| Hemsworth   | 6             | 92      | -         | 3         | 1          | -                  | 102     |
| Kinsley     | 5             | 86      | 2         | -         | -          | 1                  | 94      |
|             | 18            | 279     | 2         | 3         | 1          | 2                  | 305     |

TABLE 2.

Cases notified Month by Month.

| Disease            | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | TOTALS |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Scarlet Fever      | -       | 1        | 1     | 1     | 1   | 1    | 1    | -      | 3         | 5       | 4        | -        | 18     |
| Measles            | 3       | -        | 6     | 35    | 14  | 15   | 129  | 35     | 14        | 2       | 5        | 21       | 279    |
| Dysentery          | -       | -        | -     | -     | -   | -    | 1    | 1      | -         | -       | -        | -        | 2      |
| Pneumonia          | -       | -        | -     | -     | -   | 1    | -    | -      | -         | 2       | -        | -        | 3      |
| Erysipelas         | -       | -        | -     | -     | -   | -    | -    | -      | 1         | -       | -        | -        | 1      |
| Resp. Tuberculosis | -       | -        | -     | -     | -   | -    | -    | 1      | -         | -       | -        | 1        | 2      |
|                    | 3       | 1        | 7     | 36    | 15  | 17   | 131  | 37     | 18        | 9       | 9        | 22       | 305    |

TABLE 3.

Cases classified into Age Groups.

| Disease              | Under 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 3 - 4 years | 5 - 9 years | 10-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and older | Totals. |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever        | -            | 3           | 3           | 11          | 1           | -           | -           | -           | -           | -                  | 18      |
| Measles              | 8            | 67          | 87          | 116         | -           | 1           | -           | -           | -           | -                  | 279     |
| Dysentery            | -            | -           | -           | 1           | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 1                  | 2       |
| Pneumonia            | -            | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 1           | 2           | -           | -                  | 3       |
| Erysipelas           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 1                  | 1       |
| Resp. ' Tuberculosis | -            | -           | -           | 1           | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 1                  | 2       |
| TOTALS               | 8            | 70          | 90          | 129         | 1           | 1           | 1           | 2           | -           | 3                  | 305     |

Notified infectious diseases were fewer by 63 from the previous year. Of this total measles accounted for 279.

TUBERCULOSIS..

| No. of cases on Register                                       | Respiratory |        | Non-Respiratory |        | Total |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|
|  | Male        | Female | Male            | Female |       |
| No. of cases on Register at the commencement of the year       | 59          | 45     | 7               | 12     | 123   |
| No. of cases notified during the year.                         | 2           | -      | -               | -      | 2     |
| No. of cases restored to the Register.                         | -           | -      | -               | -      | -     |
| No. of cases added otherwise than by notification.             | 2           | -      | -               | -      | 2     |
| No. of cases removed from the Register through :-              |             |        |                 |        |       |
| (a) death  | 2           | 2      | -               | -      | 4     |
| (b) recovered  | 2           | 3      | 1               | 1      | 7     |
| (c) removed from the district                                  | 4           | 3      | -               | -      | 7     |
| No. of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1966. | 55          | 37     | 6               | 11     | 109   |

New cases notified were fewer by three than in 1965. The number on the Register at the year end was fewer by 14 and totals 109.



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

HEALTH DIVISION No. 23.

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

HEMSWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER 1966.

BY

J. S. WALTERS, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



DIVISIONAL STAFF (at 31.12.66)

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer

JOHN S. WALTERS, M.C., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Senior)

Josephine Hayes, M.B., Ch.B.

C. H. Merry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Clinic Medical Officer (part-time)

J. W. McRobert, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

School Dental Officers

Mr. J. Morris, L.D.S.

Mr. K. U. Nasir, B.D.S.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board

R. W. L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. W. Jordan, M.D., M.R.C.P.

J. D. Pickup, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H.

K. Prasher, M.B., B.Sc., D.O.

Visiting and Consultant Staff

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Chest Physician.

Paediatrician.

Ophthalmologist.

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss J. Crossfield.

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Miss S. Abbott

Mrs. M. Newton.

Mrs. D. Lindsey.

Miss F. M. Vamplew.

Miss D. Marsh.

Miss N. Miskell.

Mrs. B. Thorpe.

Mrs. E. T. Folan.

Mrs. N. Cookson.

Miss M. Kennington.

Mrs. F. Crabb.

Mrs. V. Firth.

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. D. Clark.

Mrs. E. Plant.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson.

Midwives

Miss S. Blanchard.

Mrs. R. A. Burkes.

Mrs. V. Crawford.

Mrs. D. Harman.

Miss M. L. Heyward.

Mrs. L. Jenkins.

Mrs. A. W. Jones.

Miss F. King.

Mrs. M. V. Porter.

Mrs. W. Robinson.

Mrs. B. Hesketh.

Mrs. B. Lawrence.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. G. Bristow.

Mrs. A. I. Coop (Part-time).

Mrs. J. O. Garratt.

Mrs. F. J. Makinson.

Mrs. G. A. King.

Mrs. J. Kitchen.

Mrs. M. C. Kitching.

Mrs. E. R. Leake.

Mrs. F. B. Houghton.

Mrs. B. Harrison.

Mrs. M. Watson.

Mrs. M. Giles.

Mrs. J. Megson.

Mrs. K. Clayton.

Mental Health.

Mental Welfare Officers

-

Mr. E. A. Adegoke.

Mr. P. Noden.

Hensworth Training Centre - Mrs. A. Ellis (Supervisor).  
Miss D. Casey.  
Mrs. I. Evans.  
Mr. L. I. Wright.  
Mrs. S. M. Greenslade.  
Mrs. M. Herbert.  
Miss E. Money.  
Mr. W. Rollinson.

Speech Therapist - Mrs. A. L. Claxton-Smith.

Chiropodists - Mr. N. Eyre.  
Mr. J. L. Sullivan.  
Mrs. S. Hughes.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. G. Ellis - Senior Clerk.  
Mr. C. Miles - Deputy Senior Clerk.  
Mr. G. Cooper.  
Mrs. P. M. Blair.  
Mrs. I. Hinchcliffe (part-time).  
Mrs. E. M. Liptrot.  
Mrs. M. Sanderson.  
Mrs. W. Theaker.  
Mrs. W. C. Ventom (part-time).  
Mrs. M. M. Williams.  
Mrs. M. Chappell.

160 part-time domestic helps, caretakers, clinic cleaners etc.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AND NURSING SERVICES.

(a) Child Welfare Clinics

The 11 child welfare clinics continue to provide a useful and popular service.

As in previous years a doctor and health visitor are present at each session to give advice on infant health and problems of feeding and give the various protective inoculations necessary for the preservation of good health.

Once again I wish to record my thanks to those lady members of the clinic voluntary committees whose practical and valued assistance is greatly appreciated by myself, my staff and the mothers attending the clinics.

Details of the clinics and brief statistics are given below :-

| <u>Address of Centre</u>  | <u>Day of Opening</u>  | <u>No. of Children<br/>Attended During<br/>the Year.</u> | <u>Total<br/>Attendances</u> |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| Ackworth C.W.C.,<br>Mission Rooms,<br>Ackworth.                           | Wednesday afternoon<br>(fortnightly)<br>Thursday afternoon<br>(fortnightly toddlers) | 277  | 2,124                        |
| Fitzwilliam C.W.C.,<br>Church Hall,<br>Fitzwilliam.                       | Tuesday afternoon<br>(weekly)  | 228  | 1,698                        |
| Great Houghton C.W.C.,<br>Methodist Church,<br>Great Houghton.            | Tuesday afternoon<br>(fortnightly)   | 83   | 630                          |
| Grimethorpe C.W.C.,<br>The Clinic,<br>Cemetary Road,<br>Grimethorpe.      | Wednesday afternoon<br>(weekly)  | 303  | 1,771                        |
| Hemsworth C.W.C.,<br>The Clinic,<br>Highfield Road,<br>Hemsworth.         | Thursday afternoon<br>(weekly)   | 366  | 2,238                        |
| Havercroft C.W.C.,<br>Parish Hall,<br>Havercroft.                         | Tuesday afternoon<br>(weekly)  | 245  | 2,061                        |
| Shafton C.W.C.,<br>Methodist Church,<br>Shafton.                          | Thursday afternoon<br>(fortnightly)  | 107  | 674                          |
| South Elmsall C.W.C.,<br>The Clinic,<br>Westfield Lane,<br>South Elmsall. | Monday (all day)<br>Thursday afternoon<br>4th in each month<br>Toddlers.             | 155  | 2,729                        |
| South Hiendley C.W.C.,<br>Methodist Chapel,<br>South Hiendley.            | Wednesday afternoon<br>(fortnightly)   | 35   | 489                          |
| South Kirkby C.W.C.,<br>The Clinic,<br>Lydgate,<br>South Kirkby.          | Monday afternoon<br>(weekly)   | 494  | 2,958                        |
| Upton C.W.C.,<br>Welfare Hall, Upton.                                     | Tuesday afternoon<br>(weekly)  | 182  | 1,062                        |
| Mobile Clinic,<br>Kirk Smeaton.   | Friday morning<br>(fortnightly)  | 112  | 88                           |
|   |  | 2,487  | 18,522                       |



Ackworth old clinic closed on the 31st December, 1966, and re-opened without interruption in new purpose built premises which will accommodate both the Local Authority clinic and the General Practitioner's surgery.

(b) Ante-natal Clinics

The rapid disappearance of local authority Ante-natal clinics forecast in previous reports was almost complete by the end of the year. Only the Grimethorpe and Hemsworth Ante-natal clinics continued to function as local authority clinics. In the case of Grimethorpe this is because the local medical practitioners have expressed the wish that it should continue to do so, and the Hemsworth Clinic is being steadily run down. The South Elmsall Clinic ceased on the 9th March - those at Fitzwilliam and at Havercroft on the 30th September and Ackworth on 31st December, 1966.

Brief statistics of ante-natal clinics are given below :-

| <u>Clinic</u>  | <u>Day of Opening</u>              | <u>Total number of<br/>women who attended<br/>during 1966</u> | <u>Total Attendances</u> |                                |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  |                                    |   | <u>Drs.<br/>Sessions</u> | <u>Relaxation<br/>Sessions</u> |
| Ackworth ANC,<br>Mission Rooms,<br>Wakefield Road,<br>Ackworth.        | Tuesday afternoon<br>(fortnightly) | 88  | 448                      | -                              |
| Fitzwilliam ANC.,<br>Church Hall,<br>Fitzwilliam.                      | Thursday afternoon<br>(weekly)     | 49  | 343                      | 182                            |
| Grimethorpe ANC,<br>The Clinic,<br>Cemetery Road,<br>Grimethorpe.      | Tuesday morning<br>(weekly)        | 169   | 1,124                    | 139                            |
| Hemsworth ANC,<br>The Clinic,<br>Highfields Road,<br>Hemsworth.        | Wednesday morning<br>(weekly)      | 51  | 252                      | 88                             |
| Havercroft ANC,<br>Parish Hall,<br>Havercroft.                         | Tuesday afternoon<br>(weekly)      | 81  | 509                      | 100                            |
| South Elmsall ANC,<br>The Clinic,<br>Westfield Lane,<br>South Elmsall. | Wednesday afternoon<br>(weekly)    | 5   | 5                        | 100                            |
| South Kirkby ANC,<br>The Clinic,<br>Lydgate,<br>South Kirkby.          | Tuesday afternoon<br>(weekly)      | Nil   | Nil                      | 115                            |
| TOTALS:  |                                    | 443   | 2,681                    | 724                            |

(c) Health Visiting

The maintenance of a healthy, happy family unit is the main objective of the local authority services. In this the health visitor by virtue of her special training and experience has a very important part to play.

Increasing numbers of elderly citizens require increasing provision and supervision of domestic help and other services. Much of the time of the health visitor is devoted to this but she has also responsibilities towards the infants and school children in her district, as well as giving advice and guidance where necessary on numerous domestic problems.

The summary of visits and attendances gives some indication of the scope and volume of the health visitors work.

|                    |   |       |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| Total visits to := | Children born in 1966                       | 5,906 |
|                    | Children born in 1965                       | 4,285 |
|                    | Children born in 1961 - 64                  | 6,597 |
|                    | Tuberculosis households                     | 215   |
|                    | Aged 65 and over excluding home help visits | 2,759 |
|                    | Visits to home help cases                   | 8,623 |
|                    | Other cases                                 | 498   |
|                    | Problem families                            | 308   |
|                    | Clinic sessions                             | 1,881 |

#### (d) Midwifery

There were 463 domiciliary confinements, 27 fewer than in 1965. This fall reflects a policy of maximum use of available maternity beds for priority groups.

The domiciliary midwives also attended 581 mothers who were confined in hospital but were discharged before the tenth day.

The notified births in the division totalled 1,262.

#### Illegitimate Children.

55 cases were especially dealt with during the year. There were 38 single women for many of whom a three month stay in moral welfare home was arranged and the County Council accepted financial responsibility for their maintenance.

| <u>Age Group of Mothers</u> |           | <u>Care of Baby</u>     |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 15 - 19 years               | 18        | Adopted                 | 6         |
| 20 - 24 years               | 19        | Baby fostered           | 1         |
| 25 - 29 years               | 10        | To care of grandparents | 3         |
| 30 - 39 years               | 7         | Kept by mother          | 44        |
| 40 and over                 | 1         | Baby died               | 1         |
|                             | <u>55</u> |                         | <u>55</u> |

#### Premature Infants

100 babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less were notified in the division in 1966. 7 sets of twins were included in the figure. Details are as follows :-

| <u>Place of Birth</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Stillborn</u> | <u>Alive</u> | <u>Died Within</u> |               |                | <u>Survived</u>      |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
|                       |              |                  |              | <u>24 hrs.</u>     | <u>1 week</u> | <u>4 weeks</u> | <u>over 4 weeks.</u> |
| Home                  | 23           | 2                | 21           | -                  | 1             | -              | 20                   |
| Hospital              | 77           | 8                | 69           | 7                  | 4             | -              | 58                   |
|                       | <u>100</u>   | <u>10</u>        | <u>90</u>    | <u>7</u>           | <u>5</u>      | <u>-</u>       | <u>78</u>            |

#### (e) Home Nursing

There was an increase in the number of cases attended during the year together with an increase in the number of recorded visits.

Brief statistics are given below :-

|   | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Visits</u> |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Total                                     | 1,603        | 37,470        |
| Patients aged 65 and over included above  | 603          | 21,886        |
| Patients who received more than 24 visits | 218          | 15,131        |



## OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

### (a) Domestic Helps

The Division is allocated the equivalent of 47 full time home helps each week, but the demand for the service continued to increase and it was again necessary to draw from the reserve county pool and during the year the equivalent of 54.75 full time staff had been continuously employed.

At the end of the year 147 part-time workers were employed in the service.

The number and type of cases helped are as follows :-

| <u>Type</u>             | <u>No. of Cases</u> | <u>Total Hours Employed.</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Aged 65 and over        | 735                 | 101,684                      |
| Under 65 years          |                     |                              |
| (a) Chronic sick & T.B. | 59                  | 8,254                        |
| (b) Maternity           | 6                   | 472                          |
| (c) Others              | 36                  | 3,461                        |
|                         | <u>836</u>          | <u>113,871</u>               |

### (b) Chiropody

Statistics are given below :-

| <u>Agency Services</u>   | <u>At Surgery<br/>or Clinic</u> | <u>At Home</u> | <u>Type of Case</u> |                         |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
|  |                                 |                | <u>Pensioners</u>   | <u>Physically Hand.</u> |
| (Hemsworth and District<br>Old Peoples Welfare<br>Association) |                                 |                |                     |                         |
| Total patients <u>treated</u>                                  | 165                             | 104            | 261                 | 8                       |
| Total treatments <u>given</u>                                  | 799                             | 443            | -                   | -                       |
| <u>Direct Service</u>  | <u>At Surgery<br/>or Clinic</u> | <u>At Home</u> | <u>Type of case</u> |                         |
|  |                                 |                | <u>Pensioners</u>   | <u>Physically Hand.</u> |
| Services arranged<br>at West Riding Clinics.                   |                                 |                |                     |                         |
| Total patients <u>treated</u>                                  | 715                             | 424            | 1,132               | 7                       |
| Total treatments <u>given</u>                                  | 3,354                           | 1,887          | -                   | -                       |

The increasing provision of direct service both at local authority clinics and in the patients home with a reduction in that provided through Old Peoples Welfare Association continued through the year.

### (c) Loan of Nursing Equipment

Considerable stocks of nursing equipment ranging from bedding to wheelchairs are held by home nurses and at the Health Department for the issue on loan to patients being nursed at home. In all 40 different items are stocked and many more can be obtained from central supplies at short notice.

Some 677 loans were made during the year.

### (d) Ambulance Service

All ambulance calls in the Division are dealt with by the South Kirkby Depot - the service being under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer who has kindly supplied the following information relating to the South Kirkby Depot:-

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Outpatients       | 27,691  |
| Admissions        | 3,617   |
| Discharges        | 1,957   |
| Transfers         | 832     |
| Accident patients | 673     |
| Total patients    | 34,770  |
| Stretcher cases   | 4,051   |
| Sitting cases     | 30,719  |
| Mileage travelled | 280,225 |

|                      |                   |    |
|----------------------|-------------------|----|
| <u>Staff Details</u> | Station Officer   | 1  |
|                      | Driver/Attendants | 34 |
|                      | Telephonist       | 1  |
|                      | Vehicles          | 10 |

(e) Mental Health Services

The development of community care of the mentally disordered reported in previous years continued; 192 mentally ill and 7 subnormal patients were referred for care.

The numbers of patients under care at 31.12.66 were as follows :-

|  | <u>Mentally ill</u> |      | <u>Psychopath</u> |      | <u>Subnormal</u> |      | <u>Severely Subnormal</u> |      | <u>TOTALS.</u> |
|--|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------|
|  | Under               | Over | Under             | Over | Under            | Over | Under                     | Over |                |
|  | 16                  | 16   | 16                | 16   | 16               | 16   | 16                        | 16   |                |
| Attending Training Centre                  | -                   | -    | -                 | -    | 18               | 25   | 7                         | 8    | 58             |
| Receiving home visits (not included above) | -                   | 357  | -                 | -    | 3                | 81   | 12                        | 10   | 463            |
|  | -                   | 357  | -                 | -    | 21               | 106  | 19                        | 18   | 521            |

(f) National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)

No case necessitated action under the section of the above Act during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Smallpox Vaccination

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during 1966 was as follows:-

| <u>Age Groups</u>   | <u>Under 1 year</u> | <u>1 - 2 years</u> | <u>2 - 4 years</u> | <u>5 - 14 years</u> | <u>15 years &amp; over</u> | <u>TOTALS</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Primary vaccination | 4                   | 47                 | 46                 | 49                  | 8                          | 154           |
| Re-vaccination      | -                   | -                  | 6                  | 37                  | 28                         | 71            |

(b) VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Oral Vaccine - Primary Vaccinations.

| <u>Born in Years</u> | <u>No. of persons vaccinated during the year 1966 who completed 3 oral vaccinations.</u> |
|----------------------|--|
| 1966                 | 131  |
| 1965                 | 596  |
| 1964                 | 110  |
| 1963                 | 82   |
| 1959 - 62            | 147  |
| Others under 16      | 72   |
| Others over 16       | ? 152  |
|                      | <u>1,290</u>   |

No. of persons given a fourth booster oral vaccination during the year 1,287

Total number of persons now protected 3 injections or 3 oral 28,428 Of this number 8,072 have had either a fourth injection or a fourth oral vaccination.

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

(i) Contact Scheme

All contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are sought and offered skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination if necessary. This is arranged by the Chest Physician acting on behalf of the County Council.

All those negative to skin tests are offered vaccination.

| <u>No. Skin Tested:</u> | <u>No. Negative.</u> | <u>No. Vaccinated.</u>                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 150                     | 47                   | 43 also 13 babies vaccinated but not skin tested. |

Details of those vaccinated were as follows :-

| <u>Under 1 year</u> | <u>1-5 years</u> | <u>5.-15 years</u> | <u>Over 15 years</u> | <u>TOTAL.</u> |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 30                  | 13               | 7                  | 6                    | 56            |

(ii) Schoolchildren

Skin testing for B.C.G. Vaccination is offered to all schoolchildren in or about their 13th year. Details of the work carried out during 1966 are as follows :-

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| No. offered tuberculosis testing and vaccination if necessary |       | 1,030 |
| No. of acceptances  |       | 883   |
| Percentage of acceptances                                     |       | 85%   |
| No. actually tested   |       | 819   |
| Result of test positive                                       | 46    |       |
| negative  | 716   |       |
| not ascertained   | 57    |       |
|   | Total | 819   |
| Percentage positive   |       | 6%    |
| No. Vaccinated  |       | 715   |



(d) Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation carried out during 1966

|   | <u>Children born in Years</u> |             |             |             |             |                |                | <u>Total</u> |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
|   | <u>1966</u>                   | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1963</u> | <u>1962</u> | <u>1957-61</u> | <u>1952-56</u> |              |
| No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation | 361                           | 410         | 47          | 36          | 28          | 197            | 3              | 1,082        |
| Total no. of children given booster injections                      | -                             | -           | -           | -           | 10          | 708            | 93             | 811          |

The following table gives the total number of children within the division under the age of 15 years who have been protected against diphtheria:-

| <u>Course Completed in years.</u> | <u>Under 1 year</u> | <u>1-4 years</u> | <u>5-9 years</u> | <u>10-14 years</u> | <u>Total Under 15 years</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1962-1966                         | 361                 | 3,307            | 3,277            | 1,054              | 7,999                       |
| 1961 or earlier                   | -                   | -                | 1,159            | 3,011              | 4,170                       |

(e) Whooping Cough Immunisation

Immunisation carried out during 1966

| <u>Age at final injection</u> | <u>No. of children who completed a full course.</u> |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Under 6 months                | 463   |
| 6 months to one year          | 271   |
| 1 - 2 years                   | 71  |
| 2 - 3 years                   | 29  |
| 3 - 4 years                   | 40  |
|                               | 874   |

Whooping Cough immunisation is only given to children up to the age of 4 years but the following table gives the number of children protected since the scheme began.

| <u>Age at 31.12.66.</u> | <u>Under 1 year</u> | <u>1-4 years</u> | <u>5-9 years</u> | <u>10-14 years</u> | <u>Under 15 years TOTAL</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|                         | 361                 | 3,301            | 3,752            | 2,153              | 9,567                       |

(f) Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation carried out during the year :-

|                    | <u>Children Born in Years.</u> |             |             |             |             |                |                | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
|                    | <u>1966</u>                    | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1963</u> | <u>1962</u> | <u>1957-61</u> | <u>1952-56</u> |              |
| Primary Course     | 361                            | 410         | 47          | 36          | 28          | 210            | 71             | 1,163        |
| Booster Injections | -                              | -           | -           | -           | 10          | 695            | 187            | 892          |

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections

During the year 4,249 children were examined at school. 826 were found to require treatment, 298 being for defective vision.

(b) Handicapped Pupils

21 children were ascertained as requiring special educational treatment, beyond the resources of the ordinary school. Details of recommendations are as follows :-

- 12 to special schools for educationally sub-normal children.
- 5 to special schools for delicate children.
- 1 to a special school for physically handicapped children.
- 1 to a special school for maladjusted children.
- 1 to a special school for the deaf.
- 1 to a special school for epileptic children.

(c) Consultant Clinics

Specialist Eye, Orthopaedic and Paediatric Clinics are held at the Hemsworth Clinic by arrangement with the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and details are as follows :-

Eye Clinics

| <u>No. of children who attended</u><br><u>during 1966</u> | <u>No. of pupils for whom glasses</u><br><u>were prescribed</u> |
|---|---|
| 889   | 483   |

No. of clinics held during the year : 56

Orthopaedic Clinic

| <u>No. of Sessions held during</u><br><u>1966</u> | <u>No. of children who attended</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 6   | 46                                  |

No. of children referred from the clinic  
for operative treatment as short stay cases : 1

Paediatric Clinic

| <u>No. of sessions held during 1966</u> | <u>No. of children who attended</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 9                                       | 54                                  |
| <u>Total attendances:</u> 83            |                                     |

Speech Therapy

Our part-time speech therapist held 186 sessions during the year treating 95 children. 41 children were discharged, 24 speech normal, 7 speech improved, 6 for non co-operation or unsuitable for treatment and 4 left the district or left the school.

(e) Special Medical Examinations

In addition to the normal school and clinic work, the Divisional Medical Staff also carried out 67 examinations of entrants to Training Colleges and 17 examinations under the Employment of Children Regulations.

(f) Minor Ailment Clinics

These are held at clinics and schools throughout the division and during the year 64 pupils were treated by health visitors.



(g) Infestation with Vermin

The health visitors carried out cleanliness inspections in each school at least once per term during 1966. 18,476 inspections were carried out and 285 children were found to be infested.

(h) Audiometry

During the year 931 children were tested by Assistant County Medical Officers and Health Visitors. Of these 54 children were either referred to a Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon or to the Doncaster Audiology Clinic for further investigation.

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL  
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
31st DECEMBER, 1966.

- - - - -



Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hardy and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your approval my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1966. This is my 17th Annual Report.

The urban area extends over 4,163 acres, comprises the townships of Hemsworth, Kinsley and Fitzwilliam, and has an estimated mid-year population of 15,840, an increase of 590 on 1965. This population increase was mainly attributable to the arrival of Scottish miners and their families during the latter half of 1965.

The district is on the fringe of the South Yorkshire Coalfield and the predominant industry is, of course, Coal-Mining, with almost every household having some connection with the Coal-Mining Industry. There are a number of small factories and offices employing female labour within the district, but many women and girls are obliged to travel to places of employment in adjoining towns.

I have divided this report into four main sections as follows:-

1. Housing and General Sanitary Administration.
2. Food Administration and Inspection.
3. Air Pollution.
4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Staff changes during the year prevented a continuity of work along programmed lines. Mr. S. Wheater, the Deputy Public Health Inspector, who joined the Department in 1955, left the service of the Council in April, and was replaced by Mr. P. Firth from Chorley Borough Council towards the end of June, 1966. I was also pleased to welcome Mr. P. Lonsdale into the Department as a student Public Health Inspector, and he commenced his duties with the Council on the 30th of September.

## SECTION I

### 1. HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

| (a)                        |    |    |    | <u>No. of houses<br/>within the<br/>Urban District</u> | <u>Estimated<br/>Mid-Year<br/>Population</u> | <u>Average Nos. of<br/>Persons per<br/>House</u> |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|--|--|--|
| 1966                       | .. | .. | .. | 4605   | 15,840                                       | 3.4  |
| 1965                       | .. | .. | .. | 4645   | 15,250                                       | 3.2  |
| 1938                       | .. | .. | .. | 3022   | 12,790                                       | 4.2  |
| 1921 (formation of U.D.C.) |    |    |    | 2089   | 11,305                                       | 5.4  |

11 new dwellings were built and occupied during 1966 and 51 old dwellings were demolished, resulting in a decrease of 40 dwellings within the district.

Of the 4605 dwellings, some 2,000 were Council houses and bungalows, 722 were directly within the control of the National Coal Board, approximately 1050 were owner/occupied, and 830 were let at weekly rents mainly in the region of 17s. 0d. - 19s. 0d. per week.

#### (b) New dwellings

Only 11 new dwellings were completed during the year and all were built by private enterprise at Lowfield Road, Hemsworth.

The Council was acutely aware of the continuing need for new housing accommodation for families living in sub-standard houses and for other families who have made application for Council house accommodation in recent years, and who have been allocated to one or other of the Council's "Points" Lists.



Unfortunately, factors combined to delay the Council's plans for house building; there were difficulties with regard to available land, and the form of construction whether to be "traditional" construction or not was not resolved during the year. Apart from these problems an accurate assessment of the housing needs of the district appeared to be desirable.

In the sphere of private enterprise, again, building land was not readily available, and high costs of construction, together with high rates of interest on monies borrowed, combined to limit new house building.

(a) Existing houses

(i) Council owned

The 2,000 Council houses and bungalows were subject to maintenance by the Council's Direct Works Department under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor (Mr. J. Balmond). Some Council houses are now over 40 years old and the Council was meeting with increasingly heavy maintenance costs. In recent years the Council has bought a small number of terrace-type houses, some of which have not been "modernised" by the provision of an internal w.c., bath, hot water etc.

Aluminium bungalows on the Highfield Estate at Hemsworth were a source of concern throughout the year; many were extremely damp; the Council, however, is committed to the replacement of these bungalows, and while a number have already been demolished, progress has been impeded by the absence of new building due to difficulties already mentioned.

(ii) N.C.B. owned houses

N.C.B. owned houses were maintained by the N.C.B.'s own Direct Works Department centred at Fitzwilliam, and, with the exception of 30 old houses at Gorton Street, Kinsley, were rarely the subject of complaint during the year. Overall supervision was undertaken by the N.C.B. Area Estates Department operating from Grimethorpe. The area office is to be congratulated for schemes of improvement which were prepared during 1966 affecting some 366 houses. Improvements to be, or being, effected require an extension and some internal alteration to each house, and for this purpose, the N.C.B. successfully made application to the Council for "Discretionary Improvement Grants".

(iii) Weekly Tenancies

Houses let on a weekly tenancy are almost all terrace-type properties built some 60 - 80 years ago, and of the estimated 830 tenanted houses at least 600 will continue in occupation for a considerable number of years. Almost all these houses are worthy of improvement to Standard Grant level i.e., by the provision of a hot water supply, a bath, indoor w.c. and wash-hand basin. Unfortunately only a few owners have taken advantage of the Standard Grant procedure which enables them to improve their houses and to claim from the Council approximately half the costs incurred in providing "Standard Grant facilities". It is presumed that the initial expense is beyond the means of many of the owners concerned. However, these properties should be improved and it seems inevitable that the Council will eventually be obliged to take advantage of the 1964 Housing Act to enforce "modernisation" on an area or street by street basis. Many local authorities have already made excellent use of this Act. It is felt that tenants, in the main, would welcome the provision of the facilities mentioned even though works of improvement would necessitate rent increases. Where owner-occupiers of terrace-type houses have taken advantage of the "Standard Grant facilities" their houses "stand out" in their respective localities and they do demonstrate what can be done to improve this type of property.

A number of terraced houses both at Hemsworth and Kinsley are still without made-up streets and in periods of wet weather housewives had real reason to make complaint about muddy conditions underfoot. It is unfortunate that financial restrictions on capital works imposed by Government Departments should have prevented action in this respect by the Council in recent years.

(iv) Owner-occupied houses

Owner-occupied houses are, of course, subject to maintenance by their respective owners. Local difficulties did occur mainly because it was often impossible to obtain the services of local contractors who were busily engaged elsewhere.



(v) Sub-standard houses

The final category of house within the district is the sub-standard type house. It was estimated that there were at least 240 houses within this category i.e., houses which it was thought were not worthy of major works of repair or of improvement to "Standard Grant" level. The Council has been pursuing a policy of clearance during the past years. Unfortunately, progress has tended to be slow as the availability of new houses has been limited in number and alternative accommodation has depended in the main on housing being made available from the Council's existing number of Council houses.

Some of the sub-standard properties were in a particularly poor condition and required urgent clearance. It is an unfortunate fact of life that when a block of property is subjected to slum clearance procedure an empty house promptly suffers considerable damage by pilferers and vandals and, as a result, occupiers of adjacent houses are obliged to live under progressively worsening conditions until the block is eventually cleared and demolished.

51 houses were demolished during the year, but of these 41 were "closed" awaiting demolition at the beginning of the year:-

|                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 - 7 Ford Street, Kinsley .. ..      | 4 houses         |
| 2 - 28 Baylee Street, Hemsworth .. .. | 14 houses        |
| 2 - 8 Union Street, Hemsworth .. ..   | 4 houses         |
| 1 - 5 Greenhill, Hemsworth .. ..      | 5 houses         |
| 1 - 23 Baylee Street, Hemsworth .. .. | 12 houses        |
| 17 - 39 Bond Street, Kinsley .. ..    | 12 houses        |
|                                       | <u>51 houses</u> |

These properties were demolished in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Housing Act, 1957. Representations were made in respect of unfit houses at Outgang Terrace and New Street, Kinsley, and a number of houses in the High Street, Kirkby Road and York Street areas of Hemsworth. In all, 9 houses had been "closed" awaiting demolition, as follows:-

- 7 Market Street, Hemsworth
- 3 and 5 High Street, Hemsworth
- 30 and 42 Highfield Road, Hemsworth
- 24 and 28 Kirkby Road, Hemsworth
- 55 and 57 New Street, Kinsley

It was also necessary to ensure the demolition of dangerous buildings at Fitzwilliam Street, Kinsley (Chapel premises) and at Market Street, Hemsworth (old stone cottages) and for this purpose the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961, were used successfully.

A list of houses likely to be subjected to slum clearance within the next 15 years was prepared during the year as follows:-

HEMSWORTH

|                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Highfield Road/High Street area .. .. | 54 houses         |
| 1 - 23 York Street .. ..              | 12 houses         |
| 24 - 34 Kirkby Road .. ..             | 6 houses          |
| 2 - 10 Westfield Road .. ..           | 5 houses          |
| 19 and 20a Little Hemsworth .. ..     | 2 houses          |
| 76, 76a and 78 Highfield Road .. ..   | 3 houses          |
| 1 - 19 Union Street .. ..             | 10 houses         |
| West End Cottages .. ..               | 2 houses          |
| 1 - 33 Junction Street .. ..          | 17 houses         |
| 7, 27 and 29 Market Street .. ..      | 3 houses          |
|                                       | <u>114 houses</u> |

KINSLEY

|                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 10 - 16 Ford Street .. ..             | 4 houses          |
| 47 - 65 New Street .. ..              | 10 houses         |
| 2 - 8 King Street .. ..               | 4 houses          |
| 1 - 15 King Street .. ..              | 8 houses          |
| 2 - 58 Wakefield Road (New Row) .. .. | 29 houses         |
| 1 - 22 Outgang Terrace .. ..          | 22 houses         |
| 22 - 44 Bond Street .. ..             | 12 houses         |
| 50 - 64 New Street .. ..              | 7 houses          |
| 1 - 59 Gorton Street .. ..            | 30 houses         |
|                                       | <u>126 houses</u> |

/Continued

Note:

26 houses in Bush Street and 17 houses in Grove Lane at Hemsworth have not been included but all 43 houses may require attention. The houses are not necessarily placed in a suggested order of demolition and it may be that there are houses within the district to be added to the list should subsequent inspections reveal unsatisfactory conditions.

(d) Housing Statistics - Year 1966

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966 WERE INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL RETURN TO THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1. No. of dwelling houses in district .. .. . 4605

2. No. of houses included in above:-

(a) Back-to-back .. .. . None  
(b) Single back .. .. . None

3. Slum Clearance

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.66. in respect of which no representation has yet been made .. .. . 153

4. Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere.

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:-

(a) in Clearance Areas .. .. . Nil  
(b) individual unfit houses .. 24

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

| <u>In Clearance Areas</u>             | <u>Houses Demolished</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) houses unfit for human habitation | Nil                      |

Not in Clearance Areas

|  |    |
|--|----|
| (2) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957. | 51 |
|--|----|

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

|  | <u>No. of houses</u> |
|--|----------------------|
| Under Sections 16 and 17(1) Housing Act, 1957. | 9                    |

C. PERSONS DISPLACED

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Number of persons displaced during year .. | 56 |
|--|----|

D. FAMILIES DISPLACED

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Number of families displaced during year .. | 14 |
|---|----|

E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

|   |                    |     |
|---|--------------------|-----|
| After informal action by local authority                        | by owner .. ..     | 23  |
| After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957. | by owner .. ..     | Nil |
|   | by local authority | Nil |
| After formal notice under Public Health Acts                    | .. ..              | 2   |

F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (other than unfit houses made fit)

|  |       |    |
|--|-------|----|
| After formal notice under Public Health Acts | .. .. | 14 |
|--|-------|----|

G. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE

Nil

H. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Nil

/Continued



(d) Housing Statistics - Year 1966 (Continued)

|   |                           |    |
|---|---------------------------|----|
| 5. <u>No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings</u> | (a) Clearance areas, etc. | 14 |
|   | (b) Overcrowding          | 2  |

6. Rent Act, 1957

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted                                      | .. .. . | None |
| (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority | .. .. . | None |
| (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled                                    | .. .. . | None |

7. Overcrowding

Only three cases of serious overcrowding were known to exist during the year. Two of the families concerned were rehoused, and with regard to the third, consideration was given to the possible conversion of two adjacent dwellings to one suitable unit of accommodation.

8. New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

|                        |       |     |
|------------------------|-------|-----|
| By the local authority | .. .. | Nil |
| By private enterprise  | .. .. | 11  |

9. Grants for Improvement of Housing Accommodation

|              | <u>Formal applications received during the year</u> | <u>Applications approved during the year</u> | <u>Number of dwellings completed during year</u> |
|--------------|---|--|--|
|              | <u>No. of dwellings</u>                             | <u>No. of dwellings</u>                      |  |
| Improvements | 281   | 279  | 26   |

10. Details of advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses

Nil

- - - - -

(e) Tents, vans and other temporary housing accommodation

No site within the district has been licensed for this type of accommodation. From time to time itinerant traders have occupied sites within the district and it became necessary on occasion to insist that they move away. It has been suggested that permanent, properly equipped sites be made available for this type of family on the premise that such sites would be appreciated and would encourage a more stable form of living. However, one tends to be guided by past experiences in dealing with itinerant traders and at the present time little enthusiasm can be evoked towards providing permanent sites.

(f) Common Lodging House

Privately-owned two-storey premises in Union Street, Hemsworth, established many years ago as a male common lodging house continued in use throughout the year. Although registered for 37 persons, an average of only 13 men made use of the premises in 1966. The owner was obliged to inform the Council during the year that he could not continue to meet the costs involved in maintaining the premises to a satisfactory standard and that shortly he would be obliged to discontinue their use.

It is obvious that there is not now an urgent need for this type of accommodation within the district, and it is felt that no real permanent hardship would accrue should these premises be closed down in the very near future. They have served a useful purpose in past years.

## 2. NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

A wide variety of complaints of nuisances were investigated. No serious nuisance prejudicial to health appeared to exist within the urban district during the year and it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings to abate any nuisance. Nuisance by noise viz., barking dogs, wireless and television receivers played too loud, chimes from ice-cream vans, to mention but a few sources, were responsible for complaints throughout the year. This type of nuisance is often localised but, nevertheless, is often responsible for a considerable amount of discomfort to the small number of individuals concerned.

## 3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

(a) The following table shows the position at the end of 1966.

|  |    |    |      |
|--|----|----|------|
| No. of houses within the district                      | .. | .. | 4605 |
| No. of houses drained to sewers                        | .. | .. | 4544 |
| No. of pails or tub closets                            | .. | .. | 2    |
| No. of privies with covered middens or covered ashpits | .. | .. | 1    |
| No. of cesspools                                       | .. | .. | 39   |
| No. of small sewage disposal plants                    | .. | .. | 15   |

### (b) Privy Closets and Chemical Closets

One privy closet continued in use at Marsh Farm, Royd Moor, Hemsworth, and a chemical closet was in use at Marsh Bar Cottage. Both premises will be sewered in the near future.

### (c) Cesspools and Small Sewage Disposal Plants

39 cesspools and 15 small sewage disposal plants were in use to drain 58 houses and bungalows sited beyond the limits of the Council's Sewers.

It will not be practicable to sewer Badsworth Lane, Hemsworth, or to provide a sewer for the outlying farms and other premises in the district; but it is anticipated that 22 cesspools will be eliminated by the sewerage of the Station Road and Royd Moor areas of Hemsworth which has been programmed for 1967/68. The only remaining concentration of cesspools will be at North Walk, Hemsworth, with a total of 5 cesspools and one small sewage disposal plant.

An old 500 gallon "Eagle" combined street gully cleanser/cesspool emptier was in regular use throughout the year to empty cesspools.

Disposal of cesspool contents was to the Council's sewers or on to the disused Rotherham Road Refuse Tip. All disposal should be to the Council's sewers and I am not satisfied with the practice of disposal at the Rotherham Road Tip.

The 15 small sewage disposal plants required little attention but when necessary the cesspool vehicle undertook cleansing work.

The cost of emptying cesspools for the financial year ending 31st of March, 1967, was £1,391 15s. 1d.

### (d) Drainage - General Position

Sewage Works at Hemsworth, Kinsley and Fitzwilliam were in use throughout 1966 and broadly dealt with their respective areas.

Extensions to Grove Lane Sewage Works at Hemsworth were completed and were officially declared open.

However, the poor condition of the old part of these Works which remained in use was a cause for concern. Analyses of samples and of effluent from this part of the Works were proving unsatisfactory, and better results were impossible to achieve from the Works as a whole unless the older part of the Sewage Works, which was an intrinsic part of the recently completed extension scheme, was brought into a serviceable condition. The Council's Engineering Consultants were asked to submit a report with estimates on the cost of abandoning the old part of the Sewage Works and in providing a sufficient new capacity to replace them and capable also of dealing with an additional anticipated sewage flow from



(d) Drainage - General Position (Continued)

a proposed Poultry Packing Station at Kinsley.

The Council has already decided that it would be more expeditious to close the Kinsley Sewage Works and they have had a scheme prepared whereby all sewage formerly treated at Kinsley shall be treated at the enlarged Hemsworth Sewage Works. During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave approval to this scheme which included the sewerage of the Royd Moor and Station Road areas of Hemsworth. However, it was not expected that work on this major project would commence for several months.

A further project to eliminate unsatisfactory sewage conditions at Fitzwilliam Lane Ends affecting 5 scattered dwellings and the West Riding County Council's Divisional Surveyor's Depot and Offices was again under review. The Council decided that this project should proceed, but again it was not expected that work would commence for several months.

(e) Public Conveniences

Four conveniences were in use within the three townships and all were subjected to damage and misuse from time to time. The fouling of public conveniences and malicious damage to fittings etc., is, indeed, beyond comprehension.

As in past years, consideration was given to the siting of a convenience in the Cross Hill area of Hemsworth; towards the end of the year consultations were taking place with owners of a suitable area of land with the probability of siting a combined bus shelter and public convenience.

4. WATER SUPPLY

All houses within the urban district were provided with piped water from the towns mains. Water to the district was supplied by the Barnsley Corporation Water Board which, incidentally, brought a new Depot at Westfield Road, Hemsworth, into service during 1966.

Supplies of water were adequate throughout the year to all parts of the district and I was aware that the Board's Laboratories undertook regular sampling of water for bacteriological examination to ensure its purity.

The source of the supply was the Yorkshire River Derwent and this water is described as being of a moderately "soft" nature. One complaint made during the year concerned the staining of aluminium cooking utensils. It was suggested by the Board's Engineer that this was caused by compounds of iron in the water and was accentuated when foods containing sulphur, e.g., eggs and vegetables, were cooked.

The natural fluoride content of the supply was given as .06 parts per million, a figure well below the suggested 1 part per million ideal fluoride content. As Barnsley Corporation intimated that they did not intend to introduce fluoride to water supplies to supplement the natural fluoride content, other local authority members of the Water Board supported a statement prepared by Dodworth U.D.C., to the Ministry of Health and to local M.P.'s drawing attention to "the deplorable situation whereby one authority representing 75,000 population could refuse the introduction of fluoride against the wishes of the representatives of ten other local authorities representing 155,000 population". The West Riding County Council have said that they are in favour of the fluoridation of water supplies where necessary.

It should be said that there are, of course, persons who do object strongly to this course of action, and the National Pure Water Association has taken an active lead in this field.

5. RATS AND MICE CONTROL

(a) Control Work

One man was employed on rats and mice control work throughout the year. His services were not required full-time but nevertheless he undertook inspections regularly of all likely sources of infestation, e.g. allotments, refuse tips, sewage works.

## 5. RATS AND MICE CONTROL (continued)

The majority of farmsteads within the district were under contract to experienced private operators, usually ex Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Rodent Operators, who, for an annual fee, undertake to carry out all rodent control work. However, it was necessary for visits to be made to farms to ensure that rodent control work was being carried out satisfactorily.

No major rat or mice infestations were either reported or found on any premises during the year.

The use of "warfarin" poison mixed with oatmeal has virtually decimated the rat and mice population over the past few years. It can be laid readily, it is comparatively safe to use and has the merit of being palatable to rats and mice which seem to feed on this poison without suspicion.

As it appears to be impossible to completely eliminate rats and mice at the present time, infestations should be reported without delay and generally this is done by the public.

The sewers of the district are test-baited from time to time, and treatments of rat infested and associated manholes are undertaken where necessary. There were no known infestations of the sewers of the district during the year.

Mice present a different problem by way of treatment for clearance: infestations within dwellinghouses are, I think, better eliminated by the use of traps as dead mice bodies have, in my experience, presented additional problems and not the least by way of smell.

There have been reports from one or two areas of rats and mice showing a natural resistance to "warfarin" bait. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which offers valuable advice on rodent control work, has this situation in hand but is obviously most concerned. However, while our immediate areas are not affected, all officials concerned with rodent control maintained an interested watch on this possibility.

85 rat and mice infestations were dealt with during 1966; 524 visits of inspection were made to properties within the district.

### (b) Barnsley and District "Workable Area Committee No. 5"

This is a Committee of local authority representatives and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Officials, which meets twice a year to discuss rodent control and other pest control matters. Meetings were held at Barnsley during 1966 and the Council was represented.

## 6. FACTORIES

There are two types of factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1961 i.e. mechanical and non-mechanical: mechanical factories use mechanical power for the actual operation of the factory work. There were 40 premises registered as factories in 1966. 33 premises were defined as mechanical factories within the meaning of the Act and of these 8 were building sites and, of course, temporary factory premises.

Visits of inspection were made from time to time and any complaint made was investigated. Attention was paid particularly to heating arrangements found to be unsatisfactory at two factories; the managements concerned carried out improvements necessary to ensure a temperature of 60°F as required by regulations.

Most of the factory premises within the district have been established for many years and they were generally well maintained; managements were usually most willing to comply with the requirements of the Factories Act. A certain carelessness in the supervision of sanitary accommodation occurred in some instances and the visits of inspection were, of course, necessary to ensure that satisfactory standards were achieved.

88 visits of inspection were made to factories during 1966.



## 6. FACTORIES (Continued)

The following information is relevant to the inspection of factories for the year 1966 for the urban district.

### Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

| Premises<br>(1)  | Number<br>on<br>Register<br>(2) | Number of          |                           |                                |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  |                                 | Inspections<br>(3) | Written<br>Notices<br>(4) | Occupiers<br>prosecuted<br>(5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities (i.e., factories with no mechanical power)                        | 7                               | 16                 | 2                         | -                              |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (sanitary accommodation i.e., factories with mechanical power.) | 25                              | 54                 | 1                         | -                              |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)   | 8                               | 18                 | 6                         | -                              |
| Total  | 40                              | 88                 | 9                         | -                              |

2. Cases in which defects were found.

| Particulars<br>(1)             | Number of cases in which defects were found |                 |                          |                          | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted<br>(6) |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|                                | Found<br>(2)                                | Remedied<br>(3) | To H.M. Inspector<br>(4) | By H.M. Inspector<br>(5) |  |
| Want of cleanliness            | 3   | 3               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| Overcrowding                   | -   | -               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| Unreasonable temperature       | 2   | 2               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| Inadequate ventilation         | -   | -               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| Ineffective drainage of floors | -   | -               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| Sanitary Conveniences          |   |                 |                          |                          |  |
| (a) Insufficient               | 6   | 6               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective    | 2   | 2               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| (c) Not separate for sexes     | -   | -               | -                        | -                        | -  |
| Total                          | 13  | 13              | -                        | -                        | -  |

### Part VIII of the Act Home Work (Sections 133 and 134)

There were no outworkers employed within the district during the year. (Broadly this is a reference to persons who undertake certain classes of factory work at home; owners of factories are obliged to notify the local authority concerned of the names and addresses of people who do undertake this work on their behalf)

## 7. OFFICES AND SHOPS ADMINISTRATION

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, requires that owners or occupiers employing a person or persons for a period longer than 21 hours weekly shall be registered with the Council and shall comply with standards laid down to achieve a satisfactory working environment.

All shop and office premises subject to the Act have been registered and the initial visits of inspection have now been made. As new shops or office premises are occupied they too require to be registered.

All affected premises are now required to be suitably lighted, heated, ventilated, provided with washing facilities and sanitary accommodation, maintained in a clean condition and to be generally conducive to a pleasant working environment. First-aid equipment must be provided and maintained available for use. Dangerous machinery or equipment must be adequately safeguarded and any accident incapacitating an employee for more than three days must be reported to the Council. These requirements are now in force.

The Council's own Offices, West Riding County Council Offices, Police Offices and Crown Premises are, however, subject to registration by the Factory Inspectorate.

A good deal of inspection work is required by this Act by regulations already made. While all premises liable for registration within the district have been visited and inspected since the Act came into operation, regular inspections are required, perhaps quarterly, and they were not established during the year because of staff changes.

The position generally, however, with regard to offices and shops is considered to be satisfactory; owners and occupiers of premises readily undertake works necessary to comply with the Act. However, conditions at one of the large multiple shops in Market Street were found to be unsatisfactory and the management advised that it was intended that the premises concerned should be either replaced or thoroughly renovated in the near future. Perhaps the two most common contraventions noted concerned the heating and lighting of premises; employees in butchers shops and greengrocers shops for example often work in temperatures far below the 60°F requirement in periods of cold weather, but as perishable goods are sold from the shops, the Courts have not been willing to support local authority prosecutions in this connection even though this temperature is readily achieved naturally during the summer months.

The following information was submitted to the Ministry of Labour for the year under review.

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

| Class of Premises<br>(1)                                | Total number of<br>registered premises<br>at end of year<br>(2) | Number of registered<br>premises receiving a<br>general inspection<br>during the year<br>(3) |
|---|---|--|
| Offices   | 16  | 10   |
| Retail shops  | 60  | 36   |
| Wholesale shops, warehouses                             | 3   | 3  |
| Catering establishments open<br>to the public, canteens | 7   | 3  |
| Fuel storage depots                                     | Nil   | Nil  |
| Total   | 86  | 52   |

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds by  
Inspectors to Registered premises



7. OFFICES AND SHOPS ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

TABLE C - Analysis of Persons Employed in  
Registered Premises by Workplace

| Class of workplace<br>(1)                  | Number of persons employed<br>(2) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Offices                                    | 66                                |
| Retail shops                               | 157                               |
| Wholesale departments, warehouses          | 11                                |
| Catering establishments open to the public | 45                                |
| Canteens                                   | -                                 |
| Fuel storage depots                        | -                                 |
| Total                                      | 279                               |
| Total Males                                | 84                                |
| Total Females                              | 195                               |

8. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Enquiries were made into the case histories of all reported notifiable diseases o.g. dysentery and scarlet fever, and where necessary, faeces samples were submitted on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health from all the cases and contacts to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield.

9. PETROLEUM STORAGE

The licensing of all premises storing petroleum continued to be undertaken by my Department. Licences are issued annually to the owners of the premises concerned and a licence fee is required dependant upon the quantities stored.

A licence is not issued until each applicant's storage arrangements have been inspected by a Fire Prevention Officer of the West Riding County Council and his report affirms that the premises comply with the requirements of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

14 premises were licensed within the urban district during 1966.

## SECTION II

### FOOD INSPECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

106 food shops and food preparation premises within the district were required to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 introduced to ensure a clean food supply. They did not, perhaps unfortunately, require to be licensed or registered. The clean and satisfactory handling of food must, of course, depend upon the care taken and the interest shown by the shop-keeper and his assistants.

358 visits of inspection were made to food premises during the year and where contraventions of the Regulations were noted, the shop-keeper invariably complied readily. The general standard of food hygiene was, I feel, fairly good but I also feel that there was still a good deal of unnecessary handling of "open" foods i.e., confectionery and cooked meats, and also a few premises continued to tolerate flies and wasps in periods of warm weather. I would like to see more use made of tongs in the handling of "open" foods, and a fly treated as a positive enemy in every food shop.

The practice of storing vegetables at ground level exposed to contamination outside shop premises required attention and while shop-keepers with outside displays co-operated well throughout the year there were occasional lapses.

Motor vans selling food enjoyed a good proportion of the food trade within the district. Van owners must be registered by the Council and their vans must meet certain requirements before registration is granted; failure to maintain a satisfactory standard of food hygiene could mean the withdrawal of registration. Most vans were maintained in a good condition; foodstuffs carried were, in the main, tinned or wrapped but "open" foods were also carried and they were at risk requiring to be protected against contamination by dust and dirt always likely to be blown into vans on windy days from dusty streets. All vans selling "open" food were required to be fitted with hand-washing facilities which, of course, are meant to be used as and when necessary and not maintained because the Regulations demand them; unfortunately, only the careful food hygiene conscious van salesman washes his hands.

It may be of interest to record that requests were made by two or three Grimsby Fishmongers during the year for the use of market stalls at Hemsworth; suitable facilities are not available to comply with food hygiene regulations and the requests were unavoidably turned down. Whether or not a consumer demand exists for food market stalls at Hemsworth is, of course, a matter for conjecture.

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

In an industry as vast as the food industry, contamination of food inevitably occurs. However, only three complaints were made to my office by the public during 1966, although I have no doubt that there were other instances where the customer preferred either to make complaint direct to the food shop or to take no action at all.

Of the three complaints, one concerned a packet of cheese sold in a dehydrated condition and unfit for consumption; this proved to be a salutary lesson to the shop-keeper concerned to rotate his stocks more carefully. The second complaint concerned a carton of cream but as there was some doubt about the length of time stored at the home of the consumer the Dairy concerned could not be held responsible for "the grey substance" on the cream surface. The third complaint concerned a bottle of vegetable oil which was sent for analysis and was found to be "free from rancidity and to have a normal taste". Obviously there would seem to be little wrong with the source of supply and the distribution of food locally.

The following tables are required by the Minister of Health under this heading and the relevant information is shown:-

#### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district .. .. | Mil |
| Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-   |     |
| Amylase test .. .. .                                      | Mil |



Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of premises .. .. .  | 106 |
| Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 .. .. .<br>(provision of hand-washing facilities)              | 106 |
| Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies .. .. .<br>(provision of facilities for washing food and equipment) | 38  |
| Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 .. .. .  | 38  |

Poultry inspection

Number of poultry processing premises within the district .. Nil

The siting of a poultry packing station at Kinsley has been under discussion and it is expected that a station will be established in the course of the next few years; it would appear that a good deal of inspection work will be required.

(a) Meat Inspection

The inspection of meat and offal is reported as a separate subject.

Meat inspection is necessary at the slaughterhouse and within your district the meat trade is the only trade for which direct supervision of the food product is required by statute. Meat is produced at four slaughterhouses within the district from cattle, sheep and pigs. Each animal carcass slaughtered is inspected for evidence of disease and for condition, and this is undertaken in a routine examination which also includes the inspection of lungs, hearts, livers etc. Where disease is found, the carcass or part carcass is rejected. A carcass free from disease is stamped as fit for food as required by Regulations.

Meat inspection work is required daily at one or other of the four slaughterhouses and takes up a good deal of the time of the Department to ensure that every animal is examined. The owners of the slaughterhouses appear to be unable to ensure that all slaughtering of animals takes place within office hours and, as a result, inspection work is always required at weekends and often during the evening of the working day.

The standard of animal slaughtered is high. Parasitic conditions were again the principle causes for condemnation, and the figures of condemnation shown may probably give some idea of the wastage occurring in this respect. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has quite a problem to tackle in the elimination of the parasitic conditions so prevalent, particularly in sheep and cattle. Fortunately most of the parasitic conditions found are not transferable to man, however, a careful inspection continues to be made for cysticercus bovis, the cystic stage of a tape worm which does affect man; this condition while found, is relatively rare and any infestation would be eliminated by the proper cooking of all meat.

The following tables are relevant to meat inspection work within your district during 1966:-

| Location of Slaughterhouses      | Cattle | Pigs | Sheep | Calves |
|----------------------------------|--------|------|-------|--------|
| 1. Market Street, Hemsworth      | 1686   | 1513 | 4608  | 1      |
| 2. King Edward Street, Hemsworth | 196    | 207  | 367   | -      |
| 3. "Springfield Villa" Hemsworth | 164    | 169  | 417   | -      |
| 4. Little Hemsworth, Hemsworth   | 239    | 47   | 859   | 1      |
| Total                            | 2285   | 1936 | 6251  | 2      |

/Continued

|   | Cattle<br>Excluding<br>Cows | Cows  | Calves | Sheep<br>and<br>Lambs | Pigs  |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| No. of animals killed   | 1791                        | 494   | 2      | 6251                  | 1936  |
| No. of animals inspected  | 1791                        | 494   | 2      | 6251                  | 1936  |
| <u>All diseases except<br/>Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>  |                             |       |        |                       |       |
| Whole Carcasses condemned   | Nil                         | Nil   | Nil    | Nil                   | 2     |
| No. of Carcasses of which some<br>part or organ was condemned   | 595                         | 129   | 1      | 1916                  | 339   |
| Percentage of the number inspected<br>affected with disease other than<br>tuberculosis and cysticerci | 33.2%                       | 22.1% | 50%    | 30.6%                 | 17.5% |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u>  |                             |       |        |                       |       |
| Whole Carcasses condemned   | Nil                         | Nil   | Nil    | Nil                   | 3     |
| Carcasses of which some part<br>or organ was condemned  | Nil                         | Nil   | Nil    | Nil                   | 27    |
| Percentage of the number inspected<br>affected with tuberculosis                                      | Nil                         | Nil   | Nil    | Nil                   | 1.5%  |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u>  |                             |       |        |                       |       |
| Carcasses of which some part<br>or organ was condemned  | 17                          | 1     | Nil    | Nil                   | Nil   |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment<br>by refrigeration  | 2                           | 2     | Nil    | Nil                   | Nil   |
| Generalised and totally condemned   | Nil                         | Nil   | Nil    | Nil                   | Nil   |

Among meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption during 1966 were the following:-

Cattle

|     |             |    |    |    |                                    |
|-----|-------------|----|----|----|------------------------------------|
| 23  | Heads       | .. | .. | .. | Abscesses, Actinomycosis, C. Bovis |
| 18  | Tongues     | .. | .. | .. | Abscesses, Actinomycosis, C. Bovis |
| 318 | Livers      | .. | .. | .. | Cirrhosis, Abscesses, etc.         |
| 348 | Part livers | .. | .. | .. | Cirrhosis (parasitic action)       |
| 83  | Lungs       | .. | .. | .. | Parasitic, Inflammation etc.       |
| 46  | Udders      | .. | .. | .. | Inflammation                       |
| 8   | Hearts      | .. | .. | .. | Inflammation, C. Bovis.            |

No whole or part carcasses.

Pigs

|                   |        |    |    |    |                              |
|-------------------|--------|----|----|----|------------------------------|
| 4                 | Plucks | .. | .. | .. | Tuberculosis or inflammation |
| 294               | Lungs  | .. | .. | .. | Inflammation                 |
| 29                | Livers | .. | .. | .. | Inflammation                 |
| 24                | Heads  | .. | .. | .. | Tuberculosis and abscesses   |
| 3 whole carcasses |        | .. | .. | .. | Pyæmia.                      |

Sheep

|      |        |    |    |    |                                    |
|------|--------|----|----|----|------------------------------------|
| 1871 | Lungs  | .. | .. | .. | Parasitic, Abscesses, Inflammation |
| 53   | Livers | .. | .. | .. | Parasitic.                         |

The total weight of meat and offals unfit for human consumption was estimated to be 5 tons 4 cwt. 51 lbs.



(b) Slaughterhouses

All four slaughterhouses are licensed annually; they must achieve a satisfactory standard of hygiene to comply with existing regulations, and inspections are made not only by my Department, but by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. While three slaughterhouses were maintained to a good standard, the fourth slaughterhouse was the subject of concern and the owner was requested to undertake works to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

Animals may only be slaughtered by licensed slaughtermen and for this purpose they too are licensed annually by the Council. The standard of dressing of carcasses continued to be satisfactory.

The waste from slaughterhouses is appreciable, but, fortunately Contractors specialising in the processing of slaughterhouse waste to animal fertilisers remove these materials daily and in periods of warm weather a nuisance did not arise. All condemned meat and offal is stained with a green dye and removed as slaughterhouse waste.

The distribution of meat from the largest of the four slaughterhouses to butcher's premises in the district and adjoining towns was undertaken in a clean and satisfactory manner, and the meat wholesaler concerned is to be complimented on the clean handling of meat undertaken by his staff.

(c) Milk Production and Sale

There were two small bottling establishments within the district both of which were licensed by the West Riding County Council. All other milk produced in the district is collected by one or other of the large Dairies operating in adjoining towns and is subject to heat treatment.

All milk sold within the district was bottled and delivered in pint glass bottles as one or other of the designated milks viz., Pasteurised, T.T. Pasteurised or T. T. Raw Milk.

It is still possible to buy raw, untreated milk; this milk is from tuberculin tested herds of cattle, it is sold as "T. T. Raw Milk" and is subjected to regular bacteriological test by the receiving Dairies: to avoid duplication, samples are not taken locally.

No complaints were received during the year about milk supplies and this, in itself, speaks highly of the hygienic precautions taken by the Dairies concerned who often have serious problems with regard to cleansing bottles returned from customers.

(d) Ice-cream

Most food shops sold wrapped ice-cream from a refrigerator within their premises and were registered for this purpose.

No ice-cream is manufactured within the district, and outside manufacturing premises are known to be subjected to stringent hygienic standards to ensure a safe, wholesome supply of ice-cream. "Loose" ice-cream is, however, sold by motor van salesmen who tour the district; there is a risk of contamination here and it is essential that van salesmen who handle the product should carry out strict personal hygiene. No complaints were received about ice-cream during the year.

Samples of ice-cream are taken for bacteriological examination by the local authorities within whose areas manufacturing plants are situate and, accordingly, sampling was not undertaken locally to avoid duplication by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

### SECTION III

#### AIR POLLUTION

I consider this to be one of the most difficult problems still to be tackled within the district. The predominant source of local pollution is the domestic house chimney, and the air we breathe is considerably polluted by soot and other products of combustion of coal. Discharge of household smoke is at a low level and in concentrated areas of property pollution is often heavy and unpleasant particularly during the winter months. There are some 4,500 household chimneys within the district, almost all of which are continually discharging smoke into the atmosphere.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, was introduced to control smoke emissions, and many local authorities are now well on the way to establishing smoke-free towns and cities. Even cities of the magnitude of Sheffield, with vast steel-producing plants, expect to be "smokeless" within a few years, and the benefits are to be seen when one visits a city or town which has made progress in this work.

The majority of the households within the district obtain a supply of "concessionary coal" from one or other of the local Collieries, and one of the problems is to persuade the average local household to take up the annual allowance of coal in its equivalent value of smokeless fuels which, of course, are produced from coal; unfortunately, smokeless fuels are considerably more expensive than coal. However, many South Yorkshire households have already taken smokeless fuels in substitution of coal and are, to the best of my knowledge, highly satisfied. Immediate benefits are derived from a clearer and cleaner atmosphere, in a reduced need for internal decorative work and in an all-round ease of achieving and maintaining clean living conditions by the housewife.

It would appear that everybody believes in the axiom of clean air but at the moment the public locally appears to lack the conviction that substitution of the coal fire with smokeless fuels would be well worth while. A general comment is that "smoke control areas are probably alright but you can't really have them in mining areas". It may be, however, that if one smoke control area was established, the Council may find, as has been the case elsewhere, that other parts of the district would eventually ask for a similar treatment.

Grants for the conversion of existing fireranges to burn smokeless fuels are available, but only when smoke control areas are declared by the Council; it appears unfortunate that any household intending to "go smokeless" cannot make claim for grant when his area has not been declared a smoke control area. However, all new housing estates should be "smokeless" from the planning board and, indeed, it would be expected that all new housing schemes would envisage some form of central heating.

Industrial sources of smoke within the district are now limited to minor discharges from the Brickworks chimney and Hospital chimney at Hemsworth. Both chimneys serve plants which have been modernised by the introduction of automatic stokers and both burn coal efficiently and virtually smokelessly. All new furnace plant is now subject to approval by the Council; there have been new plants installed at some local schools and all complied with the requirements of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Boiler plant at tripe manufacturing premises at Market Street, Hemsworth, was converted to underfeed stoking during the year and coal substituted for coke in this particular instance.

Recordings of sootfall continued to be taken at Vale Head Park, Hemsworth. This part of the district is a little remote from sources of pollution but nevertheless the gauge gave a reading here of 123.74 tons per square mile in 1966, and this figure would no doubt have been considerably higher in many other parts of the district.

Recordings of pollution by the volumetric method, i.e., by passing air through a filter and subjecting the resulting deposit to analysis is undertaken at Adiscombe House, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth. A separate filter is used daily and it is more than interesting to note the intensity of the black colour of the white filter paper after 24 hours exposure to the air we breathe.



Sootfall readings and pollution figures are shown below in comparison with figures from past years:-

| (i) <u>Sootfall readings - Vale Head Park</u> | <u>Tons per square mile</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1966  | 123.74                      |
| 1965  | 148.00                      |
| 1964  | 122.72                      |
| 1963  | 163.89                      |

(ii) Adiscombe House, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth

| <u>Smoke Results</u>            |                |                    |              |                | <u>Sulphur Dioxide Results</u>  |                    |              |                             |      |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|
| <u>Micrograms per cu. metre</u> |                |                    |              |                | <u>Micrograms per cu. metre</u> |                    |              |                             |      |
| <u>Daily</u>                    | <u>Highest</u> | <u>No. of Days</u> |              | <u>Daily</u>   | <u>Highest</u>                  | <u>No. of Days</u> |              | <u>Smoke/SO<sub>2</sub></u> |      |
| <u>Average</u>                  | <u>Daily</u>   | <u>Exceeding</u>   |              | <u>Average</u> | <u>Daily</u>                    | <u>Exceeding</u>   |              | <u>Ratio</u>                |      |
|                                 | <u>Reading</u> | <u>500</u>         | <u>1,000</u> |                | <u>Reading</u>                  | <u>500</u>         | <u>1,000</u> |                             |      |
| Jan.                            | 415            | 902                | 10           | -              | 252                             | 504                | 1            | -                           | 1.65 |
| Feb.                            | 281            | 1046               | 4            | 1              | 148                             | 409                | -            | -                           | 1.90 |
| March                           | 114            | 225                | -            | -              | 198                             | 197                | -            | -                           | 1.06 |
| April                           | -              | 252                | -            | -              | -                               | 181                | -            | -                           | -    |
| May                             | 95             | 181                | -            | -              | 88                              | 245                | -            | -                           | 1.08 |
| June                            | 87             | 158                | -            | -              | 79                              | 187                | -            | -                           | 1.10 |
| July                            | 67             | 129                | -            | -              | 56                              | 129                | -            | -                           | 1.20 |
| Aug.                            | 90             | 180                | -            | -              | 62                              | 139                | -            | -                           | 1.45 |
| Sept.                           | 175            | 363                | -            | -              | 117                             | 311                | -            | -                           | 1.50 |
| Oct.                            | 267            | 566                | 1            | -              | 149                             | 308                | -            | -                           | 1.79 |
| Nov.                            | 235            | 622                | 5            | -              | 133                             | 321                | -            | -                           | 1.77 |
| Dec.                            | 177            | 1224               | 1            | 1              | 107                             | 459                | -            | -                           | 1.65 |

## SECTION IV

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Control of this work associated with the towns refuse collection and disposal services is undertaken by my Department. The work of supervision has to be undertaken directly as no foreman or ganger is employed for this purpose. This can, and often does, lead to some inconvenience both to the service and to myself at certain hours of the working day. However, the Council was fortunate in having good refuse collectors who undertook a service which was often unpleasant in itself and often carried out in unpleasant conditions especially in the Winter months.

A weekly refuse collection service was maintained throughout the year and for this purpose the district was divided into two; broadly, one team of six men worked at Hensworth and a team of five men at Kinsley and Fitzwilliam. A spare vehicle was in service to deal with refuse from shops, factories etc., and also with a small refuse round at Hensworth.

The nature of refuse now demands compression type vehicles. It is bulky refuse containing a good deal of paper in many varieties and all three vehicles in use compress the refuse in one way or other. A "Ramillies" 35 cu. yd. continuous loader has, I think, been a good buy and is well liked by the collectors. The two other vehicles are older vehicles, they are both Eagle "Compressmores" 20 cu. yd. in capacity, but are not continuous loaders although they have proved to be exceptionally useful.

Maintenance of refuse vehicles was undertaken by local service garages as in past years. Consideration has, of course, been given from time to time to the setting up of a direct repairs section by the Council's own staff, but this has been thought to be an uneconomical proposition at the present time in view of the small number of vehicles concerned.

Perhaps a more economical proposition would be in the earlier replacement of existing vehicles as it must follow that the older the vehicle the more it becomes subject to expensive repair works. The three refuse vehicles were bought in 1960, 1963 and 1965 respectively, and the J.C.B. Excavator in 1959.

A galvanised iron bin of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cu. ft. capacity was in general use throughout the district by each household, although the N.C.B. supplied a  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. capacity to its own houses. The metal bin is being replaced in many areas by the paper sack and in others by the plastic bin. 15 paper sacks are in fact used weekly at the Council's aged persons flats at Ashfield House, Hensworth, and there is a possibility of extending their use to a new block of aged persons flats at Kinsley; the sacks require some suitable form of protection against dogs but they do stand up to wet weather and they have the merit of being easily handled by the refuse collectors. In the heavier refuse districts such as ours, however, it would seem that the galvanised iron bin will continue in use for many years.

All refuse, other than salvaged waste paper, was disposed of by controlled tipping methods at a site at Pontefract Road. The site in use is a 10 acre field which, in past years, has been subject to flooding, and by the use of refuse tipped in 15 yard widths and to a depth of approximately 6 feet, a land reclamation scheme is virtually taking place. A J.C.B. Loadall 65 is used to strip off soil from the low lying field in advance of tipping refuse, and is used to level off and shape the advancing refuse tip and to cover completed areas with soil ready for use by the farmer. It is expected that this particular site will continue in use for a further three or four years before completion. Completed areas are already back in agricultural use.

In future years it is probable that use will be made of a disused railway cutting within the urban district at Brackenhill, Ackworth, as the negotiations for the purchase of this particular section of disused railway line with British Railways during the year appear to be successful, although they were not completed before the end of 1966. The railway cutting is expected to provide sufficient tipping space for at least 15 years.

One unpleasant feature prevalent throughout the year was the irresponsible dumping of rubbish of all types on waste ground and in hedgerows by persons unknown. The effort involved in dumping some of this rubbish must have been considerable, especially as some of the sites were well nigh inaccessible; other sites, unfortunately, were along main roads. It was, of course, necessary to



remove this unsightly rubbish which was obviously dumped, in the majority of instances, from motor vehicles; it would be much more convenient for all concerned if a simple arrangement was made for the refuse collectors to remove the offending rubbish at the source.

Worn out and dilapidated motor vehicles are now becoming a problem by way of removal and disposal, and the practice of abandoning such vehicles is on the increase. After protracted enquiries with regard to ownership 12 motor vehicles were eventually removed from various parts of the district. During the year a Monk Bretton vehicle dismantler undertook the actual removals, usually for a fee of £2, and his services were most appreciated. It would, of course, be more satisfactory if owners of old vehicles with a disposal problem were to contact my department rather than to abandon them.

#### Refuse Collection and Disposal Costs

The costs of refuse collection and disposal for the year ending 31st of March, 1967, are as follows:-

|   |  | <u>1966/67</u> |           |          |
|---|--|----------------|-----------|----------|
|   |  | £.             | s.        | d.       |
| 1. Wages .. .. .  |  | 10,153         | 0         | 3        |
| 2. Materials, Protective Clothing<br>etc. .. .. .             |  | 110            | 13        | 2        |
| 3. Diesel Fuel, Petrol, Repairs,<br>Insurance and Licences .. |  | 2,214          | 4         | 4        |
| 4. Use of Barth moving equipment                              |  | 1,343          | 5         | 3        |
| 5. Rates, Depot etc. ... ..                                   |  | 236            | 12        | 6        |
|   |  | <u>14,057</u>  | <u>15</u> | <u>6</u> |

#### Salvage

The salvage of waste paper was undertaken throughout the year and 62 tons were baled using an electrically operated baling press at the Southmoor Road Depot, Hemsworth, for this purpose. Bales of approximately 1 cwt. were made and sold in 8 or 9 ton lots to Thames Board Mills Limited, Warrington. The Baling premises were, however, a source of concern throughout the year; they were inadequate and did not provide satisfactory conditions of work for the paper baler.

Alternative baling premises must be made available if the baling of waste paper is to continue. In this connection it has to be said that the salvaging of waste paper is not an economical proposition and the need for other premises to be provided with satisfactory working conditions for the man employed will probably lead the Council to seriously consider whether or not to continue this particular service.

The amounts of waste paper collected in 1966 are shown in comparison with the collections in recent years:-

| Year | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | <u>Average per ton</u> |    |    | <u>Total Receipts</u> |    |    |
|------|------|-------|------|------------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|
|      |      |       |      | £.                     | s. | d. | £.                    | s. | d. |
| 1966 | 62   | 10    | 3    | 9                      | 13 | 6  | 611                   | 3  | 1  |
| 1965 | 74   | 4     | 0    | 9                      | 10 | 9  | 701                   | 1  | 8  |
| 1964 | 70   | 13    | 2    | 8                      | 15 | 0  | 616                   | 7  | 0  |
| 1963 | 56   | 9     | 2    | 8                      | 5  | 0  | 467                   | 7  | 11 |

Since the inception of baling waste paper 1313 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs., have been sold, realising £9,580 2s. 9d.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I would like to express my appreciation of the interest shown in the work of the Department by the Chairman and Members of the Council. The co-operation of the staff and members of other Departments, and the co-operation of the Council's outdoor staff, has been willingly given and is appreciated.

The liaison established with the Medical Officer of Health's Department continued to be a happy one, and my thanks are due to the Medical Officer of Health and his staff for their friendly approach at all times.

My special thanks are due to Mrs. H. Bush who was employed part-time throughout the year as Secretary-Shorthand/Typist, and whose help was invaluable in the compilation and preparation of this particular report. As reported, Mr. S. Wheeler left the Department during the year and he was superseded by Mr. P. Firth from Chorley who quickly settled down to prove a most conscientious assistant.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hardy and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SEAL

Chief Public Health Inspector.





